The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, DEC. 12, 1843.

WAR DEMOCRACY.

Many Democrats, while assuming to be in favor of the prosecution of our civil war, (on the part of the north,) vigorously—shrink with apparent indignation at any insinuation of their lukewarm sympathy, or an avowal to the contrary; yet, they profess an antipathy towards those who style themselves war-Democrats; i. e. Democrats who avow sentiments of country as superior to those of party. They would be ostracised, classed with Abolitionists, Republicans, &c., by their should be Democratic brethren! And for what? Simply for an avowal of faithfulness towards the Government, in this, its hour of peril; and a desire for a perpetuation of the American Union, at any sacrifice of party, blood or treasure! Who would test the power of our Government in its efforts to preserve its own existence, and if perish it must as a nation, who would see it die struggling for a continuation of being, rather than allow treason to overthrow and destroy it, without a very contest to the bitter end. This is what we understand by war-Democracy. And while all true Democrats, who reverently honor the sacred memories of those who founded their party, and who by actions would prove themselves worthy of the name, will find no fault with those who wish to be understood distinctly by the name of war-Democrats.

In isolated instances, there might be men ignorant and base enough to play the demagogue, who would pervert their real principles, and, calling themselves war-Democrats, succeed to positions of place and power. The traitorous wretch, who would prove recreant to one party, is certainly unworthy the confidence of another. Such cases, (and such there may be while parties are, and dishonesty is a trait of man's character, to mark the origin of demagogueism,) do not change the principles of right. Party should be subservient to country; and after our country is secure from the aggressor's hand, *then* should the secondary consideration, of the preservation of party be brought in question.

Those who style themselves Democrats, (eschewing the *war*,) and who denounce those who chose the appellation as a mark of distinction, are either ignorant, wilfully blind to their own true interest, both as individuals and as a party, or if they do not acknowledge themselves ignorant—then their actions prove that their zeal for party, exceeds their love of country, and stamps the name of opposition to the war upon them.

WINTER.

The season, which, to within a few days past, has been mild and pleasant, allowing farmers and others ample time to prepare for winter, has suddenly changed to cold, not in reality so severe, but more marked on account of the sudden transition from mild weather to a colder atmosphere.—While we are deploring the high price of grain, hay &c., upon which man and domestic animals during the winter must subsist, the scarcity, which is a partial reason for their high price, has been partially cancelled, by the needlessness so far, of quantities necessary. For this, we certainly should feel grateful. In the language of the *Standard*, we sympathize with the suffering poor, where the inclement weather of winter, causes them to shiver from cold in their thin-clad, thread-bare habiliaments; crouch in their sufferings over the smouldering embers of their scarce to be replenished fires—or may be, grow more emaciated still, from the effects of gaunt and naked hunger, or a want even of the necessities for the sustainance of life by them is felt. Yet, this is one of the effects of war, and in times of peace, is too wantonly allowed in a Christian land. It is simply an increase of poverty and woe, occasioned by the monster, war.—But while *we* pity the poor at home, our sympathy rests not there alone; for on the distant fields, where our soldiers are, when the keen winds of winter pierce through the canvas tents, and often too easily through "shoddy clothing,"—when we think of those, who not only sacrifice ease and comfort of home for the hardships of the field; aye, even their lives—for the sake of country, then do we feel the liveliest emotions of gratitude, towards the living heroes, and a more profound respect for the memories of the dead! Such sufferings transpired in revolutionary days, both on the rented field and at home, for the sake of independence. Again, when our liberties are menaced, the horrors must be re-enacted, not for the sake of *war*, but for the holy cause of country! However great the sacrifices, let us meet them manfully, for it will preserve us from still greater calamities in the end. The Winter is upon us, but God will soon have dawn upon our nation the sunlight of a happy spring.

THANKSGIVING SERMON
by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Thanksgiving Day was quite generally observed in New York City and Brooklyn. The churches in both cities were very largely attended, by devout and attentive worshipers. The Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, was filled to its utmost capacity, there not being even standing-room within the edifice at least an hour before the commencement of the exercises. The popularity of the eloquent pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, is more than sufficient at any time to crowd its pews and aisles, and it was not remarkable that although Mr. Beecher had related his foreign experience frequently since his return there was manifested so intense an interest to hear him again, in his inimitable way, tell of the sympathies in Europe for our cause, and their bearings upon our war.

The exercises were opened with a fervent prayer by Mr. Beecher, in which he commended to the throne of grace the care and portection of his native land, its wounded defenders, its rulers and all its people, concluding with an impressive invocation for peace:

"Give us peace that shall abide, undisturbed in integrity, undisturbed by slavery, undisturbed by inconsistency; a peace which sjutice yields and integrity too. Thou Savior, Lord Christ, annointed to give peace by the sword, and by the fire, bring that purity that shall at least give us peace from out of thine own bosom."

After singing an other usual exercises Mr. Beecher announced the text of his sermon—118th Psalm 14th and 15th verses.

When the President's proclamation appointing this Thanksgiving day was received in England, the London *Times*, that weathercock of nations made itself merry and scornful over the idea of giving thanks for anything in America in her present condition, and there is indeed little that would be likely to excite thanksgiving in the breasts of those to whom God has denied faith and conscience, but we find transcendent mercies mingling with our afflictions. Our night has been long, its hours dark its dreams troubled, and its watching most weary; but it has had its stars, and have led on the morning whose twilight is on the hills.—Our day is at hand, the nation is to live. It has gone through severe trial. It has been tested in fire. It is proving itself to be capable of moral rejuvenescence.—Not the strength of our hand, but the strength of our hearts is the sign that God intends to save us. Victory in the field is now becoming a demonstration to the people, that it shall represent liberty, not mere brute superiority. In this sign shall we conquer. Both sides in this conflict are American. If either conquer, what then? It is not French against English; it is not Russian against Turk; it is not the conflict of races with us. It is the same people in a sad conflict. It means nothing if it does not mean something moral. The distinction between the Northern and Southern armies is to be found in the principle for which they contend. We are fighting for the life of the nation that that it may preserve liberty on this continent and the world. They are fighting for independence, that they may be let alone while they build up their mountain of iniquity on the earth. It is the moral significance, then, that redeems its losses, its cruelties, its bereavements. Let us pause upon the threshold to pay a tribute to our heroes on either side, who have manifested the noblest courage and endurance. Ten thousand youths have dropped in the bloom of their lives. Alas! that for so many it should be death, so truly dead. More and more will years reveal that young Southern heroes died for an evil cause. Would that so much bravery had a better cause to display itself in. They died indeed who died in slavery. The lapse of night will only make the mistake more dreadful, and their oblivion more certain. It is indeed a sad future for those who mourn for sons slain under the dark banner of slavery. No future historian will feel an enthusiasm in recording their names. The best that can be done for them by patriotism is to draw a veil over their lives. Let them be forgotten. Over their graves the hand of charity can only write this, "Let their names and mistakes be forgotten." But bright are the honors which await those who have endured all things that they might save their native land from division and the power of corruption! The honored dead! They that died for a good cause are redeemed from death. Their names are gathered and garnered. Their memory is precious. Each place grows proud that heroes were born there. Pious love shall write tender inscriptions upon their tombstones. The national festivals shall give thousands of patriot names for the orator's lips Orphan children shall find thousands of fathers to love and help the children who have been left as a legacy to the gratitude of the public. Tell me not they are dead, that invisable band of heroes. Are they dead that yet speak louder than we speak? Are they dead that yet moveth in society, inspiring the people with more heroic patriotism? Ye that mourn, let gladness mingle with your tears. It was your son, but now he is the nation's He made your household bright. His example now inspires a thousand households. Dear to his brothers and sisters, he is now a brother to every generous youth. Before, he was narrow. Now, he belongs to all. He was yours then. He is ours now. He died to the family that he might live to the nation.

Neither are they less honored who shall bear wounds through life. Many will envy him who limps; they will uncover in the presence of those whose feet are no longer able to march, except on that way that leads to immortality. Oh, mourners of the early dead, they shall live again!—The nation lives through them, and when our glorious land shall in the coming days be blessed with the victories of peace, she shall not forget those who have died in her cause.

Let us rapidly enumerate some of the causes of thanksgiving, for never had a nation more. Let us look at these mercies that come to us through nature. We dread to think of the possible results, had our people been called to scarcity and famine during this war. Divine Providence has been bountiful to us. He hrs raised bread and manna to us as we have been marching across to the promised land. And since I regard the resusitation of the people as the result of the civil war, so I cannot but think that nature has been even more so for us. Our harvests have helped us in this sacred cause of liberty. Nature has been moved in the service which God and good men so much love. Nor should we forget that we have been favored with pre-eminent health. There have been no plagues, no deaths. The tropics appear to have been robbed of their venom during the three years that have passed. Look at the advantages of society, that have grown stronger within a short time. We have not been weakened because of intestine broils. In this there has been an overruling Providence. Those terrific wrongs—those riots which have marked the month of July in New York city—have revealed the nature of the insidious faction, and what they meant by the cry of peace. We have been made to see what danger there is in ignorance. We must educate. These riots have shown how cruel and wicked is the spirit of caste, and it has removed that prejudice which has prevented humane men from acting out their sympathies towards the despised. It was a terrible lesson; but now that it is over we may thank God that so much good has been educed from it. Remark; too, the growth of industry through the land! Prosperity has smiled upon us everywhere. We had been told that we could not live without the South. Now wee see that we can not only live without the South, but in spite of the South. What if there is some evil? What if some reaction do take place? We can take care of that after we get rid of the cancer. We can bring the patient up, and are not afraid that he will die in the reaction. Let us not look with a worldly eye upon our worldly prosperity; but let us thank God for it all, for it is the evidence of his overruling kindness.

We must remark the increased growth of moral and civil institutions. We have not shut up a college. We have not shut up one moral, or educational institution. Nay, the institutions of peace have never flourished so before. Where else is there so wonderful a preparation for war, where else has there been such preparations of the parahernalia of war, and yet the country wearing the garments of peace? The North is fighting as yet with only one hand. Would that it would put both hands to the burden. Time nourishes us. Time wastes the South. We grow; they rot. This is a providence, not an accident. It is one of those providences which act through laws and institutions. We know how to developed ore; we know how to give comely shapes to the rude stone; we have learned many things, but that which we have learned most is the making the most of every individual in the North. The world will lose one of the lessons of this war, if we fail to show that we cannot make all its citizens free and equal.

We ought also not to pass by without gratitude the providence of God, as manifested in our foreign relations. God be thankful, we have been saved a war with them; for though we might not have lost our Union while contending with them, the desolation produced would have been fearful to contemplate. A great change has come over the policy of foreign nations. They better understand the Northern mind and will. There is a better insight of the moral ends of our contest. The misrepresentations against our country are rising like the mists of morning. The Governments aboard are less tempted and they are more inclined to generous neutrality. Let us not forget to be thankful to God and to our friends under God, who comprise a large portion of the French people, who have maintained unflichingly their friendship for the North. I have not hesitated to say to the Emperor, "They are our best friends and allies, and if you pick a war with North, we shall resist your taxations." [Applause] You owe much, my friends, to the Democratic masses and nations of the continent; for, wherever there has been a thousand men banded for their own rights, there have been a thousand men whose prayers have gone up for the success of the North. We should be thankful for the accidental sympathy of Russia. Russia is an autocracy; just now happened to be blest with a worthier prince than any who have preceded him for many years, but republics cannot afford to form alliances with despotisms of any kind. [Applause.] We must maintain our institutions and ideas, and that we can do without offence to any government. So far as Russia studies to promote the liberties of the people we shall be with her; but so far as she puts her foot upon the liberties of the people we are against her. Let us be just to the weavers of Lancashire; they who have been so patent and faithful to their belief in liberty, whom all the bribery of money could not swerve from their convictions and sense of duty toward us. The laboring classes of England took a noble stand, which they have never yet deserted. They said, "Let the cotton supply cease; let our looms be hushed; better that than that we should give our sympathy to the cause which is oppression of the poor." They are heroes. God bless them!

Let us not forget our earnest friends in England. Let us not forget the glorious names of Bright and Cobden, Foster and Newman, and others who have stood by us. Let us honor them for their uprightness and honesty. Some men the State makes noble and some God makes noble. These are men made by both, for the aristocracy of England who have stood by us have a double parentage. The Queen of England heartily sympathizers with the people who received her son with so much honor.

Let us look as to the progress of emancipation. It has become the bond of Union. The North is for it—the South against it. Where shall we see such a change of conviction as there has been at the North, that slavery should be upturned!

We owe a great debt to God in our Chief Magistrate. He is wisely and surely pioneering the way of liberty to this nation. One man there was whom God's hand ordained to break our foreign bondage. If it were possible to honor one more than him whom God has ordained to break the bondage of a worse oppression in our land, then the second should be greater than the first; but joined together, one and inseparable, we shall hereafter hear the shouts of Washington and Lincoln, the fathers of their country. [Applause]

Let us not forgot those who cannot make their sign to us. I thank God for the wonderful wisdom which they that were still in chains have exhibited since the opening of the war. There has not been a word of complaint from the mouths of those who have been waiting so patiently for the approach of liberty. Never did a people behave so well, under the circumstances, as the slaves of the South. And how has the free negro acted since he has thrown off the chains of slavery! Point me to an irregularity in any of the fields where they have worked! I thank God that while we have been fighting for rights of the slaves, he has demonstrated what we were trying to prove. The negro is a man, if you judge him by the standard of war. When a man fights well in war he secures our esteem, for he is a good fighter. He has given his blood for our national safety. And shall he be hereafter subject to our tyranny? Let us this morning see how much brighter is the cheer of victory, that comes to us from the West, than the sun which gives us warmth and cheerfulness.

[Mr. Beecher here read a dispatch from General Grant, which has been handed up to the pulpit, an nouncing a complete victory over Bragg. The reading of it was received with much applause.]

And so, if you are not, in view of all the considerations I have urged, thankful then ask God to give you a heart of flesh instead of a heart of stone. While you rejoice, pray for your enemies, pray for the slaves. Forget not sick and wounded. Remember the bereaved.

Let us pray for the sick and wounded: Be gracious oh Lord! to those who are cast down in sickness and with wounds. Raise up for them many friends in the hearts of all Thy people. Bless our armies, bless our generals, and bless the President of the United States, that he may continue to be the instrument in Thy hands to bring us to peace and harmony.

WHAT IS THE USE?

What is the use of trimming a lamp
If you never intend to light it?
What is the use of grasping a wrong
If you never intend to fight it?

What is the use of removing your hat
If you do not intend to carry?
What is the use of wooing a maid
If you never intend to marry?

What is the use of buying a coat
If you never intend to wear it?
What is the use of a house for two
If you never intend to share it?

A Tough Story.—While crossing the East Boston Ferry on a very foggy morning not long since, I heard the following story from an old down-east farmer, which struck me as about tough enough for the drawer:

A rather loquacious individual was endeavoring to draw the old gentlemen into conversation, but hitherto without much success, the old fellow having sufficient discernment to see that his object was to make a little sport for the passengers at his expense.

At length says the loquacious individual. "I suppose you consider Down East a right smart place; but I guess it would puzzle them to get up quite so thich a fog as we are having here this morning, wouldn't it?'

'Well,' said the old man, 'I don't know about that. I hired one of our Massachusetts chap to work for me last summer, and one rather foggy mornin' I sent him down into the meadow to lay a few course of shingles on a new barn I was finishin' off. At dinner-time the fellow came up, and, sez he, 'That's an almighty long barn of yourn.' Sez, I 'Not very long.' 'Well,' sez he, 'I've been to work all this forenoon and haven't got one course laid yet.'—'Well,' sez I, You're a lazy fellow, that's all I've got to say. And after dinnor I went bown to see what he'd been about and I'll be thundered if he hadn't shingled more than a hundred feet *right on the fog!*'—*Harper.*

What the Federal Government has done for the Rebels.—A correspondent has sent us the subjoined account of the doings of Uncle Samuel within the last two and a half years, and we submit that no one can say that he has been illiberal, considering the times:

First it confiscated their cotton, but in return gave them "Wool."

Second. It has exercised a "Fostering" care over North Carolina.

Third. It gave them a "Pope" to control their misguided zeal.

Fourth. Notwithstanding the financial condition of the country it established "Banks" in New Orleans.

Fifth. It furnished them with a "Butler" and a "Porter."

Sixth. When the slaves in South Carolina fled from their masters, it sent them a "Hunter" who found them by hundreds.

Seventh. When they invaded Pennsylvania to reap the harvest, it furnished the "Sickles," and gave them "Meade" to cool their heated blood.

A Tough Question.—The debating societies down east have got up a new subject for discussion. It is that a picerel was caught the other day with a squirrel in its stomach. The question arises, "Did the squirrel go into the water after the picerel, or the picerel go up the tree after the squirrel?"

A Crooked Company.—A Hibernian sergeant was drilling an awkward squad of volunteers, and spite of his efforts, failed to bring them into a straight line. At last out of all patience, he cried out, "Oh, what a bent row! jist come out, lads, and look at yourselves."

On the Rails.—The Providence *Journal* tells the following story;

As the mid-day Wooster train was about leaving the depot, a man of the Johnsonian type of manners entered the cars, and gruffly requested two young ladies occupying seperate seats should sit together, that he and his friend might enjoy a social tete-a-tete on the other seat.

"But," said one of the damsels, blushing, "this seat is engaged."

"Engaged is it?', brusquely responded the man, "who engaged it?"

"A young man, sir," replied the conscious maiden.

"A young man, eh? where's his baggage?' persisted Ursa Major.

"I'm his baggage, old Hateful," replied the demure damsel pursing her rosy lips into the prettiest pout.

"Old Hateful" subsided; the young man came in and extended an arm protectingly, almost caressingly, around his "baggage," and Mr Conductor Capron started the train.

The Copperhead Chatechism.—To be performed by the "Club" after prayer by the Chaplain.

Q. In war has one power a right to weaken the other by all the efforts known in civilized warfare?

A. Yes.

A right to take his wagon.?

Yes.

His horse and cattle?

Yes.

His grain and hay?

Yes.

His arms and his money?

Yes.

His cotton?

Yes.

Are "niggers" property?

Yes.

A right then to take the "niggers?"

No? That's contrary to the constitution; and he who would do so, is a "———abolitionist?"

Copperhead can go up to the head and ——drink.

☞"Ah," said a skeptical colleglan to an old Quaker, "I suppose you are one of those fanatics who believe the bible?"

The old man replied—

"I do believe the Bible. Do you believe it?"

"No; I can have no proof of its truth."

"Then," replied the old man, "does the believe in France?"

"Yes; for although I have not seen it, I have seen others who have. Besides, there is plenty of corroborative evidence that such a country does exist."

"Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?"

"No."

"Did thee ever see thy own brains?"

"No."

"Ever see a man who did see them?"

"No."

"Does thee believe thee has any?"

This last question put an end to the discussion.

☞A lady residing in one of our cities went out to a passing horse-car with her little son to see him safely off for a trip up town. He stepped on board and scrambled for the front of the car. As he was going his mother said: "Why, ——, aren't you going to kiss mother before you go?"

The little fellow was so delighted at the prospect of a ride, and in such a hurry, that he hastily rejoined, looking back excitedly—"Conductor, wont you kiss mother for me? And, of course, the passengers couldn't help smiling.

Good, Anyhow.—At the dinner-table of a hotel, somewhere in Ohio, not long since, a "green un," unable to restrain the cravings of his appetite, pitched into a large dish of rice before him. A waiter mildly informed him that it was intended for a dessert, and that he had better eat something else first. Greeny replied:

"Desert be blamed. I don't care if it's a wilderness, it's good, and I'm going to eat it.

☞An anecdote is related of a young preacher at a city church, who had for his text a verse from the parable of the ten virgins, and in the course of his sermon explained:—"That in olden time it was customary when the bridegroom and the bride were coming for ten virgins to go out to meet them, and escort them home—five of these virgins being males and five females."

☞A henpecked husband writes:—"Before marriage, I fancied wedded life would be all sunshine; but afterwards I found out that it was all moonshine."

Why is a newspaper like a toothbrush? D'ye give it up?

Because everybody should have one of his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

☞The Congregational Theological Seminary at Chicago has sent forth more than thirty faithful ministers during the past five years.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1863.

LATEST NEWS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—According to a dispatch from Washington, General Pleasonton has been appointed to command the Army of the Potomac.

IMPORTANT.—In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Lane, of Indiana, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to repeal the three hundred dollar exemption provisions of the Conscription Act. There is but little doubt of the passage of such bill; and before it becomes a law, it will probably include other important modifications.

Victory.

Decisive news at last from East Tennessee; news more glorious and infinitely more important than if we had heard of a battle and a victory almost anywhere else. The siege of Knoxville is at an end. The Rebel effort to regain East Tennessee is abandoned forever. Longstreet is in full retreat toward Virginia, our cavalry persuing.

The country may breathe freer. We can hardly realize the tremendous peril we have escaped. East Tennesssee was so long neglected that its value even now is only half understood, yet it is true beyond question that the loss of it is absolutely fatal to the Rebel Confederacy. Our possession of it makes the military subjugation of the territory which stills owns the lawless sway of Jeff Davis only a question of time. Nothing but despair could have driven the Rebels to abandon their effort and the conviction that it can never be recovered will be equally potent to paralyze their operations in others quarters.

It does not seem clear whether Longstreet is likely to be overtaken, or his retreat seriously interrupted. But that is of less moment. We are satisfied to learn that Sherman and Foster are in pursuit, and will do what is possible to destroy the Rebel force which they have helped to defeat. Their arrival doubtless determined the raising of the seige, but the credit of the defense is General Burnside's alone. His whole campaign has been a masterpiece, and his final stand at Knoxville is what saved us the State and shortened by many months the duration of the war.

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The American Flag.

A suggestion is made, by a correspondent of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, to change the position of the States upon the blue field of the national flag, placing them so that in English letters they would form the word, FREE. Why such an innovation? The present form of our banner, represents all in symbol now that we could desire. Our liberty—freedom pure and unsullied that our fathers bequeathed to us their children, we observe in the sheet of untarnished white! The price of that boon—the richest legacy of our sires, behold in the streaks of gore, the stripes of bloody red! And as a symbol of perpetuity, that time and distance can never wash away, a portion of the blue etherial arch of Heaven, with some of those eternal stars that are shining there, that the sons of men can never cause to glow in dimness, cluster upon the corner of its ample folds; and the concentration of many stars in one—*E Pluribus Unum* represents our Union! Freedom is already symbolized in the base of white; to divide the stars, in order to symbolize still more fully the name of liberty appears like a severance of unity! *No*, let us have no innovation! That dear old flag presents no stranger's face in its present form, and it is hallowed by too much precious blood—torn and rent upon so many plains of battle, yet rising superior to the storm of war, unchanged, still waves in serene triumph over legions that would attempt its overthrow—representing the right of commonality, may it too resist the vandal innovater's hand, who dare mar its lustrous appearance by a change that would be strange to awakened heroes who have fallen beneath its war scarred folds.

Meeting of Congress.

On monday the 7th inst., Congress convened. Mr. Etheridge, the Clerk, refusing to place the names of several newly elected members on the roll, owing to some informalities, in the form of their credentials, it was at first feared that an organization would be delayed; but, after some debate, the House proceeded to a vote.

The result was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	181
Necessary to a choice	91
Mr. Colfax	101
Mr. Cox	42
Mr. Dawson	12
Mr. King	6
Mr. Mallory	10
Mr. Stebbins	7
Mr. Blair	2
Mr. Stiles	1
Colfax's majority	20

Mr. McAllister voted for Mr. Dawson, a follower of Vallandigham.

MORGAN NOT IN CANADA.—The guerilla chieftain, is not or has not arrived in Canada, as was reported. Two of the rebel officers, who escaped with him were recaptured about six miles below Louisville, on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio. The reward offered for the arrest of Morhas been increased to five thousand dollars.

—o—

BRAGG RELIEVED.—Hardee now commands the rebels in north Georgia, Bragg having been relieved by Jeff Davis.

—o—

WANTED—Two Students of Jefferson College desire to open correspondence with some number of ladies. Object, fun, frolic and pass time.

The above is an extract from an advertisement in one of our exchanges. How many young ladies have been ruined, who commenced their downward course by answering such advertisements! We would caution those who desire to lead virtuous lives, to abstain from all such correspondence. It always results in evil.—[Harrisburg Telegraph.

The advertisement alluded to, in the foregoing paragraph, appeared in the Hollidaysburg Standard, published last week. The suggestion to young ladies who may chance to read said notice, in the above quoted Comment, is certainly very sensible. Most probably the advertisement in question, was penned originally, and published too, merely for the purpose of receiving replies from silly youny ladies, in order to impose for a time upon their credulity. Why this conclusion?—Simply for the reason that no gentlemen who boast of common sense so rare, would indulge in such pastimes. They are either wofully deficient in proper female association, else their standing in Society can be none the most reputable!

☞Senator Sprague and wife reached Providence, Rhode Island, on Wednesday last.—They were welcomed at the depot by a salvo of artillery.

☞There are over three thousand rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and the number is being daily increased by accessions from Tennessee.

☞Between two and three thousand dollars have been subscribed in Boston for the relief of our prisoners in Richmond.

☞A House in Washington, two stories high, worth about $10,009, rents this season for $4,000, furnished.

☞The Egyptian Prince, Mustapha Pasha, has sent his son and six other young men to be educated in Paris.

There were 15,000 persons present at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa.

BRITISH PARLAMENT.—This body convenes on the 13th of January, next which is somewhat sooner than is usual for its meeting, Business of no ordinary National importance will call into requisition the prowess of English Statesmen, immediately.

AN OLD TREE.—D. Peelor, Civil Engineer, (and late clerk in the Surveyor General's Department of Pennsylvania,) who is engaged in surveying on the Allegheny Mountains, states that on the top of Laurel Hill, in Cambria county, he found a white oak tree cut down, measuring fourteen and a half feet in circumference, and whose age is four hundred and ten years. According to this age, which was shown by the number of circles in the bark, the tree must have been a sapplling forty years before Columbus discovered America.

THERE is no room for doubt that the rebels employ bloodhounds to track and catch Union men for the purpose of forcing them into the rebel army. Hon. Lucien Anderson, of Kentucky, Congressman elect, who was recently captured by rebel guerillas, and afterward released by exchange, says the rebels had bloodhounds with them. He saw the dogs. He conversed with conscripts who had been chased, caught, and lacerated by them, their wounds being yet unhealed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The Richmond papers contain a dispatch stating that Breckinridge and Bragg were serended at Dalton on the 2d. The great traitor is, therefore, not dead.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.—We see it announced in Western papers that Colonel Quay, of Beaver county, is a candidate for the Clerkship of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Colonel Quay was formerly private Secretary to the Governor, and is now Superindendent of Transportation and Telegraph for the State.

NEW YORK Dec. 5.—Brigadier General Hays has received orders to form colored regiments.

There is a rumor in circulation that General Rosecrans has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, but there is no truth in it as far as we know at this time.

DEATH IN A BALL ROOM.—On Thursday night last a ball was given by the "Pressmen's Association" of Boston. Miss Mary A. Bradshaw, one of the ladies present, while dancing, fell to the floor, and before medical assistance could be obtained, expired. It was supposed that she died of heart disease.

☞Gen. Grant has captured, since the war began, 472 cannon and 90,000 prisoners.

☞The activity of English Protestants at Cannes, France, has called forth a cry from the Bishop of Frejus for help against "English gold, English ambition, English schools and English heresy."

PROGRESSION.—Both branches of the new Maryland Legislature have a clear majority in favor of calling a Convention to make Maryland a free state. Who will deny that the course of abolition is not southward?

☞At Santa Cruz, California, there are over a thousand acres covered with a substance resembling asphaltum, from one to ten feet thick, which is in reality a species of petroleum, easily melted, and susceptible of being purified and refined into excellent burning fluid.

A PAUPER REPRESENTATIVE.—The New bedford (Mass.) *Standard* says:

A representative has been elected from a district in Essex county, in this State, who has been aided as a pauper the last year. He was voted for in order thus to save the town from the expense of his support.

☞The number of invalid pensions granted by the Pension Office during the month of November just closed, was 2,095. The number of pensions to widows, mothers and orphans, allowed during the same period, was 2,002. The number of invalid cases allowed exceeds the number of new cases filed for the month 1,060.

DEAD.—The king of Denmark died on Nov. 15. He is succeeded as king of Denmark by the father of the Princes of Wales, under the name of Christain IX:—But his right to succeed the late king as duke of Schleswig and Holstein is contested by the Prince of Augustenburg, who has already been recognized as duke of Schleswig and Holstien by the Government of Saxe Coburg.

☞A fleet of five French steamers arrived off Brazos (near the mouth of the Rio Grande) on the 10th ult., from Vera Cruz. This event, in connection with the ambitious designs of the French upon Tamaulipas, on the Mexican side of the river, posesses at the present time, unusual significance. There can be little doubt but that the object of the French is to watch the movements of the expedition under Gen. Banks.

Proclamation of the President

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
Washington, Dec. 7, 1863.

Reliable information being received that the insurgent force is retreating from East Tennessee, under circumstances rendering it probable that the Union forces cannot hereafter be dislodged from that important position; and esteeming this to be of high National consequence, I recommend that all loyal people do, on the receipt of this, informally assemble at their respective place of worship, and render special homage and gratitude to Almighty God for this great advancement of the National cause.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—o—

Congressional.

Election of Clerk and Sergeant at Arms The Message.

WASHINGTON CITY. Dec. 8, 1863.

HOUSE.—A Committee was appointed to wait on the Senate and President and inform them that the House was ready for business.

Mr McPherson was elected Clerk, receiving 101 votes against 69 for Etheridge. He was then declared elected, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Mr. Ordway, of New Hampshire, was elected Sergeant-at-arms.

The President will not send in his message till to-morrow at 12½, noon.

—o—

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

The Mexican news in the *Herald*, says that the French had occupied Queretaro, and were marching on Guanajuato and San Lous.—President Juarez had removed to Zacatecas.—General Uraga was appointed Commander-in Chief of the Mexican forces, and was preparing to take the field. Disagreement in the counsels of the Mexican Generals, according to French accounts, betoken a gradual breaking up of the Mexican plans of resistance to the French invaders.

News from Europe,

The steam ship Columbia, from Galway on Nov. 24, arrived at St. John's N. F., on Saturday evening bringing two days later news from Europe.

The report of the resignation of Earl Russell is contradicted by *The London Post*. The English Government has stopped another vessel, supposed to be intended for the service of the Confederates, on the Clyde.

The memorial Diplomatique maintains that fifteen out a twenty invited powers have accepted the invitation to the proposed Congress. According to *The London Post*, the English Government declines giving its adherence, A semi-official paper of Paris states that the Congress will be occupied with the question of Poland, the German Duchies, the States of the Church, Venice and the reforms to be introduced in Roumania.

It was reported in Madrid that two American ships which had arms for the San Domingo insurgents were destroyed by a Spanish vessel off that island.

Denmark has called out 11,000 men and fitted out six war vessels. The Prince of Augustenburg has notified his assumption of the Dukedom of Schleswig-Holstien to all the German Governments. A large meeting of his supporters has been held in Hamburg, and another was to take place in Hanover.

Burnside Safe.

TAZEWELL, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck:

Longstreet is in full retreat up the valley. Your orders about following with cavalry shall be carried out. My division of cavalry attacked the enemy's cavalry in one of the passes of the Clinch Mountains yesterday afternoon, and are pushing them vigorously.

Couriers from Knoxville arrived last night. The road is clear.

General Sherman arrived there yesterday.

J. G. FOSTER, Major General.

—o—

From the Potomac Army.

Our Infantry Going into Winter Quarters—The Condition of the army—Gen. Bragg's Army, etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The *Herald's* army despatches, dated Culpepper, yesterday says: Our infantry are apparently going into winter quarters.

Our cavalry is busier than ever scouting after guerrillas.

It is rumored that Gen. Meade is to be relieved by Pleasanton.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a report that Hardee is only temporarily in command of Bragg's army, and that Johnson will take permannent command.

—o—

From Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—The Little Rock *Democrat*, of the 4th ultimo, says: "A successful scout, under Colonel Caldwell, into the mountain counties west of Arkadelphia, has just returned to Benton. Several hundred Union men came into our lines with Caldwell.

A large Union meeting was held at Little Rock on the 21st ultimo.

The Union men are working hard for the restoration of their rights under the old Government, and people are daily coming in and taking the oath of allegiance and enrolling themselves into companies for home defence

Recruiting for the United States service is also quite active in various parts of the States.

Unconditional Union men, representing twenty counties of Western Arkansas, held a Convention at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 30th ultimo, at which patriotic speeches were made and resolutions passed.

Colonel Johnson, of the 1st Arkansas infantry, was nominated to represent that district at the next Federal Congress election, which occured on the 22d of November, and Col. Johnson was elected.

The Convention also voted that Arkansas be declared a free State after the war.

Owing to numerous guerilla attacks on steamers, Adjutant General Thomas issued orders to furnish all the boats in the Government employ, plying on the Mississippi river, with arms and ammunition to protect themselves.

The Effects of the War in England.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, in his last letter, says:

It is evident that this winter is to be a very hard one, and the coming year is not hopeful. There will probably be a great war in Europe, which England cannot keep out of. The war in America is a calamity to England, which she feels more and more every day. The war may make Americans rich, but it diminishes the wages of Englishmen $65,000,000 a year. In London it has thrown thousands out of work. The rise in cotton goods, hitherto the cheap clothing of the poor, is also a great calamity. These goods have nearly doubled in price in the past month and they are raising every day. The cotton manufactures and dealers are in consternation. It was all very well as long as their heavy stocks were going off at heavy prices; but now these are gone, and nothing remains but dead capital, with a very short supply of poor staple, at an enormous price. You will hear, within six months, a louder clamor against the American war than has yet been raised—the clamor of capitalists who want cotton to spin, and of the poor, who want cotton to wear.

Growth of Emancipation Feeling in Kentucky.

From several sources we learn that there has been a real and rapid growth of anti-slavery feeling in Kentucky, for some time past—probably in a greatly accelerated ratio since the progress of events and the acknowledged military necessity, in obedience to which the President issued his proclamation on the 1st of January, demonstrated to all but the willfully blind, that Slavery and Secession stand to each other in the relation of mother and daughter. We are truly glad that just and sound opinions on his important subject are spreading among our fellow-citizens in Kentucky—a State whose resources in fertile soil, in minerals, and, above all, in brave and stalwart men, rank her not lower than among the first of the first-class States.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Capture of Major Gen. Meagher.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Major General Meagher, who was with the army as a visitor to his old baigade, was captured in citizen's clothes, near Mine Run, during the recent engagement, and is now in the hands of the enemy.

A DASHING young daughter of a well known citizen of Montreal, recently eloped with an actor in the Royal Theater at that place.

☞Our devil says he is going to set up a column of type this afternoon, if it takes him two weeks.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.—The English prize ring is intensely excited by a match that is to come off between Heenan—the Benecia Boy, as he is called in our prize ring vocabulary—and an English champion named King. The stakes are $5,000 on each side—the fight to come off during the coming Holiday season. An announcement has just been made through *Bell's Life*, in London, under the signatures of the leaders of the prize ring, that fair play will be enforced in this and all future fights. The betting on the coming mill is largely in favor of the American Champion, his backers all offering their thousand at the rate of $60 to $40. Outsiders can scarcely comprehend the intense anxiety these brutal encounters excite in the attendants upon these fights. Hundreds of thousand of dollars will be staked upon this fight in England, and no small amount in this country.

AN IRISHMAN, who was recently sentenced to the house of correction at South Boston for a year, was set to work in the blacksmith shop. He found the labor very hard though, and implored Captain Robbins to change his employment saying:

"Faith, Captain, if I have to work this hard for a year I shall die in less than a fortnight."

A PHILOSOPHIC and self-possessed ship captain was passing through a churchyard at midnight, when a sheeted ghost rose up behind a tombstone, and approached him with menacing gestures. The ancient mariner coolly raised his stick and gave him a crack over the side of the head, asking him:

"What he meant by being out of his grave at so late an hour!"

SHERIFF'S SALE!

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on *Tuesday, the 29th day of December*, 1863, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit.

All those certain four and a half adjoining lots of ground or basin lots, situate and lying on the canal basin, in the new town plot lately laid out, adjoining the old town plot of Hollidaysburg, and numbered 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 therein, That is to say the whole of said basin lots numbered 6, 7, 8, and 10 and the one undivided half part of said basin lot numbered 9, each of said basin lots being of the breadth of 87 feet on said canal basin and extending back at right angles to said canal basin to the Allegheny Portage Railroad, having thereon erected a Large Frame Rolling Mill and Forge with good Steam Engine, Rolls, Furnaces, &., in good order and condition for the manufacture of Iron.

ALSO,

All those two certain lots of ground, situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, fronting 118 feet on Market square and running back at right angles along Union street 160 feet to Bank alley, being lots No, 128 and 129 in the new town plot of said borough, having thereon erected 8 frame tenant houses, large enough to accommodate sixteen families.

Siezed and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas McNamara.

The purchaser of the above descr bed property must pay five thousand dollars of the bid, to the Sheriff, immediately after the property is knocked down to him, otherwise the said property will be again offered for sale at that time.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of Mary Malone, in and to all those certain two lots of ground, situate in the town of East Freedom, Blair county, one of which fronts 60 feet on the Hollidaysburg and Bedford road and extends back 125 feet to an alley, bounded on the south by a lot now or formerly owned by Wm. Delancy, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and a frame stable, and the other of which fronts 60 feet on the Hollidaysburg and Bedford road and extends back 125 feet to an alley, adjoining the above described lot on the North, having thereon erected a 1½ story frame dwelling house.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary Malone.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Dec 2, 1863

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

Just Arrived:

A HEAVY SUPPLY OF

WINTER

CLOTHING

AT

LOUIS GOLDMAN'S

Clothing Store, two doors north east of the American House. He sells clothing

10 per cent. Cheaper

than any other establishment in town, and of the very best quality. Give him a call.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.

Sept. 28th. 3m.

Not Alcoholic

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captoin K. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞Price per bottle 75 cts. or half dozen for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, DEC. 12, 1843.

☞A great rush—at Chamberlin's.

☞Still going up—Coal.

☞Off to Washington on a fool's errand—the man who was not enrolled.

☞A large train of wagons—at Burgoon's coal bank, getting it cheap.

☞We have a house in Hollidaysburg to rent. Possession given immediately.

☞Read the article on our 4th page on the subject of Tea.

☞The right man in the right place—Mr. Conductor Dent.

☞In wrath—The man with his shade trees in the middle of his pavement. The council had better keep out of his way.—He is after them.

☞Mr. James Condron sold his "Kemberling farm," in Frankstown township, containing 120 acres, to Mr. Joseph Isenburg, of Morris township, Huntingdon co. for $4700 cash.

SOLD.—Messrs. Patton and Petriken have sold their ore right above Coffee Run, on the Broad Top Railroad, to an eastern company, for $14,000, who contemplate the erection of a furnace near Marklesburg

☞James R. & Joseph Patton, sold the lot on the north corner of the Diamond to Capt. Daniel K. Ramey for $5000. The Captain intends removing all the old wooden buildings now on it and erecting in their stead a large brick Hall, &c.

A SAD DEATH.—Thomas Hunter, of Antis township, was killed at Tyrone city, on Saturday last. He was standing on the railroad track and stepped off to avoid the train passing down, when the up train run over him and cut him to pieces. He leaves a family to mourn his loss.

☞We were pleased this week to meet our old friend A. A. Barker, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Ebensburg Alleghenian. It does us good to meet so good a Union man, and to find him none the worse of the campaign with good health and strength.

GETTYSBURG.—We have on our table, a small book, pamphlet form, entitled, "Sketch of the Battle of Gettysburg," by T. Ditterline. It contains a map, highly explanatory in its character, with a very interesting account of the terrible battles which were fought on Pennsylvania's soil. For sale at Dieffenbacher's Book Store.

ADMITTED.—At Argument Court, last Thursday, on motion of R. A. McMurtrie, R. R. Bryan, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the Courts of this county.

SCARLET FEVER.—This often fatal disease is prevailing to considerable extent at present in this place. Some deaths among children have already occurred from it, and others are now sick from the same cause. Parents cannot be too careful of their little ones, during the changeable weather which has been and yet is transpiring with us, so that if this dread disease does overtake their little girl or boy, its virulence may be modified by the healthful condition of the child.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—During the latter part of November last, Mr. Sam'l McGlathery, of Loudensville, Logan township, this county, injured himself very seriously, by falling with his breast against a plank or board, in his own garden. The injuries proved fatal; for on the 2d inst., from their effects he died! Mr. McGlathery was one of our most esteemed citizens, and in his sudden death, we deplore a loss not easily to be repaired.

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.—It is certainly very gratifying to acknowledge partial prosperity connected with a portion of our town at least, during the "hard times" consequent upon war. The erection of new buildings, giving employment to mechanics, has a salutary effect indirectly on the town generally.

We particularly noticed the beautiful mansion, east of the Court House, being erected by Hugh McNeal, Esq.; its ample size, splendid exterior, with its massive window plates, all combine to make it a most desirable residence for its future occupant, and at the same time an adornment to the town, and an improvement to the street in which it is situated.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—We notice that Mr. John B. Gough, the celebrated Temperance Lecturer, is delivering an address, called, "Peculiar People," in different parts of the Country. His eloquence wherever known of course commands him large audiences.

Have we not an appreciative populace in our own good town, whenever an opportunity is given of hearing an able public speaker?—Could we not, if proper inducements were offered, prevail upon Mr. Gough, or some other celebrity or celebrities to visit Hollidaysburg this season, and grant us the privilege of performing, the part of attentive auditors, while we would listen to hear of "Peculiar People?"

COLORED TROOPS.—Quite a number of negroes of our town have volunteered lately under the Rev. J. Underdrew, a colored Baptist preacher, from Philadelphia, who has been here for some time past recruiting for the 8th Pa. negro regiment.

Mr. Underdrew preached in the Lutheran church, on the afternoon of Sunday last, and acquitted himself well. Taking into consideration his color, his moderation might teach some of his whiter brethren a lesson.

CONCERT.—During the latter part of the present month, we have heard it intimated that there will be a grand musical entertainment given to the citizens of this place, under the auspices of the "Ladies' Aid Society." It will probably be held in the Court House; and deeming it highly probable that the music will be the best attainable here, taking into consideration the accommodations of the hall where it is to be held, and more than all—the object for which the proceeds of the concert itself are to benefit, behooves the citizens and immediate public, to give it their approval, by tendering cordially material co-operation to those ladies who so zealously have been and yet are, laboring for our suffering soldiers.

EXCELSIOR.—A. L. Dieffenbacher respectfully informs his many customers and friends that he has very much enlarged his place of business during the past summer, and increased his stock in quantity and variety. The stock of Christmas goods was never more varied, nor better in quality. Fruits and Confectionary; Ladies' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes; a large assortment of Balmoral Boots; best White Carbon Oil, with a fine assortment of Lamps. He has largely increased his stock of Segars and Tobacco. School Books, Legal, Cap, Post, Note and Billet Paper, (a new article of note paper, finely colored on the 4th page, for ladies correspondence,) Envelopes, &c. Country dealers are invited to examine his stock of School Books and Stationary, as it will be sold as low as it can be bought in any of the eastern cities.

PRESBYTERIAN PARSONAGE.—The new two story brick building, erected by the congregation of the Presbyterian church in this place, as a residence for their pastor, is rapidly approaching completion.—We understand that its cost when finished will probably be in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars. Its location appears to be admirably adapted for the residence of a person disposed to study, and quiet—being somewhat retired from the main street of town.

A decided improvement has been made to the yard connected with the church itself, in the new wooden railing or picket fence, constructed around it. The interior of the church too, having been papered lately, improves it in its appearance no little.

Judging from the improvements connected with the material portion of this church, one might be led to suppose that its condition was rather prosperous than otherwise. If the accession which has been made in numbers to the congregation lately, is an index to the cause of its seeming prosperity, we would at once give the fact for a reason. Whether the moral tone of the congregation is improving with the actual appearance of their church-buildings, is not for us to decide. We will leave that for their transactions of a personal and local character between man and man, to decide—and, as the judge, conscience and their God!

COUNTY TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—The Teachers of the Common Schools in Blair county, are respectfully invited to assemble in Hollidaysburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 30th, 1863, for the purpose of reorganizing the County Institute. Business of vital interest to every teacher, will be presented at the meeting, during Wednesday and Thursday—the length of time proposed to convene the session. We hope that every teacher who has the good of his or her profession at heart, will try to be in attendance, and aid us in re-establishing one of the principal auxiliaries of popular instruction. J. G. COUNSMAN,
Co. Sup't.

☞We have two dwelling houses in Hollidaysburg to rent for one year from the 1st of April next. One at $100—the other at $75. Also—one office.

☞Mr. Charles Maize, of Yellow Springs, is informed that his Bill is $4.—Please send it through the Post Office at our risk.

☞Two houses lately erected in Loudonsville, above the Round House, will be sold with the lots, for $2500 on time.—Inquire of Wm. M. Lloyd, Esq.

A SAW-MILL—VERY CHEAP.—As we have no time, even in these good days for lumbering, to run our Saw Mill, we will sell it. It is a new and complete Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c. &c. We offer the whole concern for $1500 on long payments, just half the cost. Speak quick if you want a bargain.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

THE Shirleysburg (Huntingdon Co.) Herald says:—John Jacobs, of this place, a conscript by the last draft, hired a substitute, who was accepted by the Examining Board, and Jacobs discharged. The substitute has proved to be a deserter, and been arrested as such, thus reclaiming the service from Jacobs by revocation of his discharge. If the position of the Board is tenable, Jacobs must either go into the service, hire another substitute or pay three hundred dollars commutation—a drawback on Jacobs.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., Mr. Elias Tyler, of Gaysport, to Miss Jane Jones, of the same place.

In Duncansville, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 17th of November, Mr. John G. Christian and Miss Ruth Corl, both of Duncansville, Pa.

In Duncansville, on the 25th of November, Mr. Daniel A. Sisse and Miss Lizzie L. Lafferty; both of Logan tp., Blair co., Pa.

On Tuesday evening 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's Father by Rev. D. H. Barron, Mr. H. M. Baldridge to Miss Laura Mattern, all of Hollidaysburg.

DIED.

On Friday the 4th inst., of Scarlet Fever, Caroline Russell aged about six years, eldest daughter of J. King and Mary McLanahan of this place.

In Logan township, on the 5th ult., Lewis Gwinn, aged 76 years 8 months and 25 days.

In Logan's Valley, on the 4th inst., Anna, daughter of Mr. John Reigh, aged 6 years, 3 months and 5 days.

☞A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
oct10-3m] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by returned mail without charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist.
oct.10-3m. 831 Broadway, N.Y.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 11.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$7,50
Extra " "	7,25
Superfine,	7,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1.12
Corn per bushel, new,	100
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	28
Eggs per dozen,	25
Pork	8
Beef, by the side,	4½
Do from the Butchers,	6

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	Dec. 10.
FLOUR—	
Superfine	$6 15
Extra	6 50
Extra Family	7 25
Rye Flour	6 75
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@1 69
White	2 00@2 05
RYE—	1 35
CORN,	1 25
OATS,	83

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the members of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Blair county for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Secretary on Monday, the 4th of January, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN DEAN, Sec'y.
Dec. 12th.

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT
the student enters upon the Graduting Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c, and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.
Dec. 12, 1863.-1yr.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

ALL Careful men insure their lives in the **Washington Life Insurance Company**. Call and get a Circular from J. F. FRUEAUFF.
Dec. 5th 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

A LETTING for the grading of the Newry Branch Rail Road, will be held at the House of Landon Reives, in Newry, Blair co., Penna., on Monday, the 14th day of December, 1863. Sealed proposals will be received by Francis McCoy, President of the Road, up to Saturday, the 12th of December, 1863. Specifications for grading the Road can be seen by calling upon the President, or Alexander Knox, in Newry.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
ADAM HOOVER Sec'y.
Newry, Nov. 23d, 1863.-3t

MANHOOD;
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. **$35** Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans so that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz; on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500 and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000, and $10 000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent, on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc. must pay from three to five per cent tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 5th, 1863.

Head-Quarters'
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT
In Lloyd's Row, right opposite E. G. Price's New Store.
J. BALLENBERG
DEALER IN
READY-MADE
Clothing,
FURNISHING
GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes &c,
20 per cent Cheaper than ever sold in Hollidaysburg.
Keeps constantly on hand, a large stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c. oct73m

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
Sept. 12, 1863.-3 m.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

NEW
STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT
CHAMBERLINS'
CORNER,
Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large and fresh supply of
FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of
GENTLEMENS'
and
LADIES' WEAR.
Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Of all qualities, sizes and prices;
Cheapest in Town,
and suitable for the approaching cold season, with an extensive variety of
BOOTS & SHOES
direct from the Manufacturers
OF
Superior Quality!!
Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'
HATS & CAPS,
and
FURS!

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of
SHAWLS,
that will be sold at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,
from 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

ALSO, A fresh assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general Variety Store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a
Small Advance on First Cost.
Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.
W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.

POETRY.

INDIAN SUMMER.

The year grows splendid! on the mountain steep
Now lingers long the warm and gorgeous light,
Dying by slow degrees into the deep,
Delicious night.

The fatal triumph, of the perfect year,
Rises the woods' magnificient array;
Beyond, the purple mountain heights appear,
And slope away.

The elm, with musical slow motion, laves
His long, lithe branches on the tender air;
While from his top the gay Sordello waves
Her scarlet hair.

Where Spring first hid her violets' neath the fern,
Where Summer's fingers open, fold after fold,
The odorous wild, red rose's heart, now burn
The leaves of gold.

The loftiest hill—the lowliest flowering herb—
The fariest fruit of season and of clime—
All wear alike the mood tf the superb
Autumnal time.

Now Nature pours her last and noblest wine!
Like some Bacchante beside the singing streams,
Reclines the enchanted Day, wrapt in divine,
Impassioned dreams.

But where the painted leaves are falling fast,
Among the vales, beyond the farthest hill,
There sits a shadow—dim, and sad, and vast,
And lingers still.

And still we hear a voice among the hills—
A voice that mourns among the haunted woods,
And with the mystery of its sorrow fills
The solitudes.

For while gay Autumn gilds the fruit and leaf,
And doth her fairest festal garments wear,
Lo! Time, all noiseless in his mighty sheaf,
Binds up the year!

The mighty sheaf, which never is unbound!
The Reaper, whom your souls beseech in vain!
The loved lost year that never may be found,
Or loved again!

THE FARMER.

We would remark to our readers in the country, that hereafter we will endeavor to pay more especial attention to our Column in the WHIG, devoted to Agriculture. From our numerous exchanges, selecting valuable information and opinions as well as established facts, from many articles pertaining to the interests of the farming Community—we will endeavor to make it a point of interest for our farmer patrons, to read the WHIG, for the sake of direct interest.—[ED

THE NEW TEA SUBSTITUTE--OR "NEW JERSEY TEA"—(*Ceanothus Americanus.*)

We copy the following article on the subject of Tea, as now found on the Allegheny mountains, from the September No of the American (N. Y) Agriculturist. Read and study the subject:

Several readers ask for some account in the Agriculturist, of the plant which has been spoken of in other papers as affording a good substitute for tea. We intended to do this before, but a press of other matter has crowded it out until rather late in the season. The plant in question is Ceanothus Aamericanus, or "New Jersey Tea." We are not able to trace out the meaning of the botanical name, Ceanothus, but its common name New Jersey Tea, is given it for the reason that it was used in New-Jersey as a substitute for tea, during the war of Independence. It is one of the common shrubs of our dry woodlands, and is found throughout the Northern States. In Europe it is cultivated as an ornamental plant, and if it should prove to be an object, there is no doubt that plantations might be readily established. Our engraving represents a flowering branch of the shrub, which is low and bushy, and from one to three feet high. The stem is of an olive green below, striped with markings of brown, while the young shoots are of a lively green which turns to brown on drying. The leaves are 2 to 2½ inches long, by 1 to 1½ inches wide, with three strong ribs; they are on short foot-stalks, and are smooth on the upper surface, and a little downy on the under side. The flowers are very small, and are borne in dense white clusters at the end of long downy foot-stalks, which come from the axils of the upper leaves. The flowers are followed by a dry three-sided pod, which bears three seeds. As mentioned above, the leaves were formerly used in place of tea; now that the high price of tea and coffee leads those accustomed to these articles to look for some substitute, it is quite natural that the New-Jersey Tea should come again into notice. We trust that our engraving and description will enable those who wish to try the experiment, to identify the plant. As to the quality of the article, the only special information we have is from John Salmon, Esq., of Clinton Co., Pennsylvania. He considers it equal to the imported tea. He says that in one township in his county there is a manufactory which employs a Chinaman to manufactnre the "tea" and that they now have about a thousand boxes on hand; that he has used it for a year past and considers it equal to the best black tea from China. Mr. S. thinks that if adequate capital and skill were engaged in the business, we should be able to produce our own tea. We give the statement as it comes to us, without any futher knowledge on the subject than what is presented above. Except for old tea-topers this substitute may answer as a "warm drink". We frequently hear from those who profess, and doubtless think that clover tea is more delicious than anything from China.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna. Nov. 27· 1863

JOHN H. KEATLY.
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a. Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

PROFESSIONAL.—DR. GEORGE W. SMITH offers his professional services to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity.—Office at the American House, next door to Goldman's clothing store. Oct 3.3m.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them May 3-1—28.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. April 4, 1863—1y.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price. Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country. Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.
COAL.
J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load. Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg. Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale, a house, lot, and blacksmith shop in East Sharpsburg Blair county.—Terms reasonable. If not sold before the first of January, it will then be for rent.
JOHN GWINNER.
Sept. 22d.—3m.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

Duff's College.
Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of
Mercantile Book-Keeping.
Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S
Steamboat Book-Keeping.
"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of
Railroad Book-Keeping.
After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of
Private Bank Book-Keeping.
The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS
for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland 1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS
Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.
Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals. April 18, 1863:1y.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.
DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.
AGENTS WANTED.
A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but be will dispose of it cheap
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 1, 1863.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

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Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

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Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

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THE EDITOR.

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Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
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April 18, 1863:3m*.

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Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
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Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A McGrath of Phil.
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THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor. James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

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Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Lewis H. Williams;
Borough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure.
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
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THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 7, 1863.

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The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

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